

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of	Atty. Docket
WILHELMUS J. VAN GESTEL ET AL.	PHN 14,818D
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RECORDING AND REPRODUCING AN MPEG INFORMATION SIGNAL ON/FROM A
RECORD CARRIER

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
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Sir:

APPEAL BRIEF

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(i) Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest in this application is KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V. by virtue of an assignment from U.S. PHILIPS CORPORATION recorded on February 25, 2004, at Reel 014996, Frame 0173, and an assignment from the inventors to U.S. PHILIPS CORPORATION recorded on April 8, 1994, at Reel 6964, Frames 0954-0955.

(ii) Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no other appeals and/or interferences related to this application.

(iii) Status of Claims

Claims 22-38 stand finally rejected by the Examiner. Claims 1-21 have been cancelled. Appellants hereby appeal the rejection of claims 22-38.

(iv) Status of Amendments

There was one Response filed on January 13, 2009, after final rejection of the claims on November 13, 2008, this Response having been considered by the Examiner.

(v) Summary Of Claimed Subject Matter

The subject invention relates to recording and reproducing an MPEG information signal on and from a record carrier. In particular, as claimed in claim 22, the subject invention relates to a recording arrangement for recording an information signal in tracks on a record carrier, in which the recording arrangement includes "an input terminal for receiving the information signal". This is shown in Fig. 6 as Ref. No. 11, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 25, line 24 to page 26, line 2.

The recording arrangement further includes "channel encoding means for channel encoding the information signal into a channel signal, the channel signal including subsequent signal blocks having a predetermined fixed length, each signal block comprising a first block section having a synchronization signal, and a second block section having a number of channel bytes" The channel encoding means is shown in Fig. 6 as Ref. No. 34, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 26, line 23 to page 27, line 8, while the channel signal is shown in Fig. 2, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 19, lines 3-19.

In addition, the recording arrangement of the subject invention includes "writing means for writing the channel signal in the tracks on the record carrier". This is shown in Fig. 6 as Ref. No. 36, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 27, lines 9-12.

In the recording arrangement, "the information signal is in a form of an MPEG information signal in accordance with an MPEG

format, the MPEG information signal comprising subsequent transport packages having a predetermined fixed length". This is shown in Fig. 3, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 18, lines 1-6.

In the recording arrangement, "the channel encoding means stores information included in x transport packets of the MPEG information signal in the second block sections of a first group of y first signal blocks of said signal blocks of the channel signal so as to enable a normal play mode using video information stored in said first group of y first signal blocks during a normal play reproduction mode". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 7, lines 15-21.

Further, in the recording arrangement, "the channel encoding means further receives a trick mode video signal and stores said trick mode video signal in second block sections of a second group of z second signal blocks of said signal blocks of the channel signal so as to enable a trick play mode using the video information stored in said second signal blocks". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 7, line 21 to page 8, line 1.

In addition, in the recording arrangement, "the second block sections of at least one signal block in each first and second group of first and second signal blocks, respectively, comprise a third block section for storing identification information indicating whether the group comprises the first signal blocks or

second signal blocks". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 8, lines 2-6.

Finally, in the recording arrangement, "x, y and z are integer constants in which $x > 1$, $y > 1$ and $z > 1$ ". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 8, lines 6-7.

As claimed in claim 26, the recording arrangement of the subject invention further includes "detection means for detecting the moment of receipt of the transport packets, and for generating timing information for each transport packet received". This is shown in Fig. 9 as Ref. Nos. 84 and 86, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 31, lines 15-17 and page 31, line 25 to page 32, line 8.

Furthermore, in the recording arrangement, "the second block sections of at least those signal blocks in a group of y signal blocks that comprise the start portion of a transport packet comprise a third block section for storing the timing information for said transport packet having its start portion stored in the second block section of the signal block". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 8, lines 14-19.

As claimed in claim 29, the subject invention further relates to a computer-readable medium comprising a record carrier having an information signal recorded on it in tracks on said record carrier, the signal recorded in the tracks being in a form of a channel encoded information signal, the channel encoded information signal comprising subsequent signal blocks having a predetermined fixed length, each signal block comprising a first block section having a

synchronization signal, and a second block section having a number of channel bytes". This is shown in Fig. 2, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 19, lines 3-19.

In the computer-readable medium, "the information signal is an MPEG information signal in accordance with an MPEG format, the MPEG information signal comprising subsequent transport packets having a predetermined fixed length, information included in x transport packets of the MPEG information signal being included in the second block sections of a first group of y first signal blocks of the channel encoded information signal, so as to enable a normal play mode using the video information stored in said first group of y first signal blocks during a normal play reproduction mode". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 7, lines 15-21.

In addition, in the computer-readable medium, "the information signal comprises a second group of z second signal blocks in which a trick mode video signal is stored so as to enable a trick play mode using the video information stored in said second group of z second signal blocks". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 7, line 21 to page 8, line 1.

Furthermore, in the computer-readable medium, "indication information, indicating whether a group comprises first signal blocks or second signal blocks, is stored in the third block sections of at least one signal block of the first and second groups and wherein x, y and z are integer constants in which $x \geq 1$,

y>1 and z>1". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 8, lines 2-7.

As claimed in claim 33, the subject invention further relates to a reproducing arrangement for reproducing an information signal that has been recorded in the form of a channel signal in tracks on a record carrier. In particular, the reproducing arrangement includes "reading means for reading the channel signal from a track on the record carrier, the channel signal comprising subsequent signal blocks having a predetermined fixed length, each signal block comprising a first block section having a synchronization signal and a second block section having a number of channel bytes". The reading means is shown in Fig. 7 as Ref. No. 50, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 28, lines 12-14, while the channel signal is shown in Fig. 2, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 19, lines 3-19.

The reproducing arrangement further includes "channel decoding means for channel decoding the channel signal into the information signal". This is shown in Fig. 7 as Ref. No. 54, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 28, lines 14-17.

The reproducing arrangement further includes "an output terminal for applying the information signal". This is shown in Fig. 7 as Ref. No. 68, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 29, line 10.

The reproducing arrangement reproduces "an MPEG information signal in accordance with an MPEG format from the record carrier, the MPEG information signal comprising subsequent transport packets

having a predetermined fixed length". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 13, lines 11-14, and on page 18, lines 1-6.

In the reproducing arrangement, "information contained in x transport packets of the MPEG information signal is stored in the second block sections of a first group of y first signal blocks of the channel signal enabling a normal play mode using the video information stored in said first group of y first signal blocks during a normal play reproduction mode, a trick mode video signal being stored in a second group of z second block sections of second signal blocks of said signal blocks of the channel signal enabling a trick play mode using the video information stored in said second group of second signal blocks, where x , y and z are integer constants in which $x > 1$, $y > 1$ and $z > 1$ ". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 7, line 15 to page 8, line 7.

In the reproducing arrangement, "the second block sections of at least one first and second signal block in the first and second group each comprise a third block section for storing indication information indicating whether the group comprises first signal blocks or second signal blocks". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 8, lines 2-6.

In addition, the reproducing arrangement further includes "first retrieving means for retrieving in said normal play mode, the video information of the x transport packets of the MPEG information signal from the first group of y first signal blocks, and for retrieving, in said trick play mode, the trick mode video

signal from the second group of z second signal blocks, in response to a first or a second control signal". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 28, lines 1-8, page 44, lines 2-8, page 47, lines 12-23, page 49, line 1 to page 50, line 4.

Furthermore, the reproducing arrangement includes "second retrieving means for retrieving the indication information indicating whether the group comprises first signal blocks or second signal blocks from the third block sections of the at least one signal block in the first and second groups, respectively, the second retrieving means generating said first and second control signals in response thereto". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 28, lines 1-8, page 44, lines 2-8, page 47, lines 12-23, page 49, line 1 to page 50, line 4.

In addition to the above, as claimed in claim 38, the subject invention relates to a method for recording an information signal in tracks on a recording carrier, in which the method includes "receiving the information signal". This is shown in Fig. 6 as Ref. No. 11, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 25, line 24 to page 26, line 2.

The method further includes "channel encoding the information signal into a channel signal, the channel signal comprising subsequent signal blocks having a predetermined fixed length, each signal block comprising a first block section having a synchronization signal and a second block section having a number of channel bytes". The channel encoding is shown in Fig. 6 as Ref. No. 34, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 26,

line 23 to page 27, line 8, while the channel signal is shown in Fig. 2, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 19, lines 3-19.

In addition, the method includes "writing the channel signal in the tracks on the record carrier". This is shown in Fig. 6 as Ref. No. 36, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 27, lines 9-12.

In the method, "the information signal is in the form of an MPEG information signal in accordance with an MPEG format on the record carrier, the MPEG information signal comprising subsequent transport packets having a predetermined fixed length". This is shown in Fig. 3, and described in the Substitute Specification on page 18, lines 1-6.

In the method, the channel encoding step includes "storing information included in x transport packets of the MPEG information signal in the second block sections of a first group of y first signal blocks of said signal blocks of the channel signal so as to enable a normal play mode using video information stored in said first group of y first signal blocks during a normal play reproduction mode". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 7, lines 15-21.

In addition, the channel encoding step includes "receiving a trick mode video signal". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 7, lines 21-23.

Further, the channel encoding step includes "storing said trick mode video signal in second block sections of a second group

of z second signal blocks of said signal locks of the channel signal so as to enable a trick play mode using the video information stored in said second signal blocks". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 7, line 23 to page 8, line 1.

Finally, the channel encoding step includes "storing identification information in the second block sections of at least one signal block in each first and second group of first and second signal blocks, respectively, indicating whether the group comprises the first signal blocks or second signal blocks, where x , y and z are integer constants in which $x \geq 1$, $y \geq 1$ and $z \geq 1$ ". This is described in the Substitute Specification on page 8, lines 2-7.

(vi) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

- (A) Whether the invention, as claimed in claims 22-38, is anticipated, under 35 U.S.C. 102(b), by U.S. Patent 5,377,051 to Lane et al.

(vii) Arguments

(A) Whether Claims 22-38 Are Anticipated By Lane et al.

35 U.S.C. 102(b) states:

"A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of the application for patent in the United States,...."

The Lane et al. patent discloses a digital video recorder compatible receiver with trick play image enhancement. According to the Examiner, Lane et al. discloses the generation of an MPEG video signal having transport packets of a fixed length (col. 20, lines 54-61, col. 25, lines 16-22). From this MPEG video signal, the trick play packets are selected (col. 27, lines 38 - 47, col. 47, lines 46 - 58). These trick play packets are stored in a channel signal which is recorded on a record carrier (see Fig 10a). The channels signal is obtained by multiplexing the normal play data and the trick play data. The trick play data is stored in trick play segments between data segments (see Fig 12(a)).

As noted in MPEP § 2131, it is well-founded that "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Further, "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." *Richardson v.*

Suzuki Motor Co., 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Claim 22 includes the limitation "the channel encoding means stores information included in x transport packets of the MPEG information signal in the second block sections of a first group of y first signal blocks of said signal blocks of the channel signal so as to enable a normal play mode using video information stored in said first group of y first signal blocks during a normal play reproduction mode". The Examiner has indicated that this is taught by Lane et al. In particular, the Examiner states "Lane teaches in Fig. 8(a) a video encoder that stores the transport packets of the MPEG information signal in the block sections of signal blocks in Fig. 8(b). Lane also shows that the transport packets stored in Fig. 8(b) enables the normal play mode during a normal play reproduction mode in Fig. 10(a)."

Appellants have reviewed these figures in which, according to Lane et al., "FIG. 8(a) is a block diagram of a video and audio transmission circuit in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 8(b) illustrates a representative video packet header which may be attached by the transport packetizer, illustrated in FIG. 8(a), to the data packets generated in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention", "FIG. 9 is a block diagram of a circuit for a digital VTR compatible receiver in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention", and "FIG. 10(a), is a block diagram of a VTR recording

circuit in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention."

While it is clear that Lane et al. teaches the recording of a trick play signal, it should also be apparent that these figures of Lane et al. do not show how the encoder stores the information included in the transport packages of the MPEG signal. In particular, the claim limitation does not merely state that the channel encoding means stores information in the channel signal, but rather, specifically claims "the channel encoding means stores information included in x transport packets of the MPEG information signal in the second block sections of a first group of y first signal blocks of said signal blocks of the channel signal so as to enable a normal play mode using video information stored in said first group of y first signal blocks during a normal play reproduction mode".

With regard to the Examiner's assertion that "Lane teaches in Fig. 8(a) a video encoder that stores the transport packets of the MPEG information signal in the block sections of signal blocks in Fig. 8(b)", Appellants submit that while Fig. 8(a) shows a video encoder, Fig. 8(b) does not show block section of signal blocks in which the transport packets of the MPEG information signal are stored. In particular, Lane et al. describes Fig. 8(b) at col. 22, line 58 to col. 23, line 12, and states:

"Referring now to FIG. 8(b), there is illustrated a suitable video packet header 150 which can be attached by the transport packetizer 106 to the data packets generated in accordance with the present invention. As illustrated in FIG. 8(b), the packet header 150 comprises a packet ID data block 151, a priority ID

data block 152, an entry point data block 154, an entry ID data block 156 and a block of process variables 158. The packet ID data block 151 comprises information identifying the source of the packet, the packets sequence number, etc. The priority ID data block comprises information indicating the priority of the data contained within the particular video data packet. The entry point data block 154 contains a pointer to the next object in the data packet, e.g. a macroblock or superblock header. The entry ID data block 156 contains the ID of the object pointed to by the entry point ID data block 154. In addition, the header 150 also includes a block of process variables 158 which are necessary for decoding and which might be lost during resynchronization. Such process variables may include variables in the video codeword data stream that are global for an entire frame or image sequence."

Appellants submit that it should be clear from the above that Fig. 8(b) shows a video packet header 150 having various block sections. However, none of these block section are intended for storing the transport packets of the information signal. Rather, as specifically stated by Lane et al., "...there is illustrated a suitable video packet header 150 which can be attached by the transport packetizer 108 to the data packets ... (emphasis added)".

As indicated above, the CAFC clearly states "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Appellants stress that with regard to the channel encoding means limitation, Lane et al. does not disclose the invention "in as complete detail as is contained in the claim".

Claim 22 further includes the limitations "the channel encoding means further receives a trick mode video signal and stores said trick mode video signal in second block sections of a

second group of z second signal blocks of said signal blocks of the channel signal so as to enable a trick play mode using the video information stored in said second signal blocks", "wherein the second block sections of at least one signal block in each first and second group of first and second signal blocks, respectively, comprise a third block section for storing identification information indicating whether the group comprises the first signal blocks or second signal blocks", and "wherein x , y and z are integer constants in which $x \geq 1$, $y \geq 1$ and $z \geq 1$ ". The Examiner has indicated that this is taught in Lane et al. in "Fig. 8(b) to Fig. 10(a) and col. 22, line 58-col. 23, line 12".

Appellants submit that the Examiner is mistaken. In particular, the description of Figs. 8(b) to 10(a) are given above, while Lane et al., col. 22, line 58 to col. 23, line 12, is merely describing the video packet header of Fig. 8(b) that is to be attached to the data packets. However, there is no disclosure or suggestion of receiving a trick mode video signal and how this trick mode signal is to be stored ("in second block sections of a second group of z second signal blocks of said signal blocks of the channel signal"). Further, there is no disclosure or suggestion of any of the first or second signal blocks, or second or third signal block sections as specifically described in the above-noted limitation.

Appellants submit that it should be clear that "...each and every element as set forth in the claim" are not found in Lane et al., and that the requirement of the CAFC in the Richardson case,

i.e., "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." is not met by Lane et al.

Based on the above arguments, Appellants believe that the subject invention is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by the prior art and is patentable thereover. Therefore, Appellants respectfully request that this Board reverse the decisions of the Examiner and allow this application to pass on to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

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(viii) Claims Appendix

1-21. (Cancelled).

22. (Previously Presented) A recording arrangement for recording an information signal in tracks on a record carrier, the recording arrangement comprising:

an input terminal for receiving the information signal;

5 channel encoding means for channel encoding the information signal into a channel signal, the channel signal including subsequent signal blocks having a predetermined fixed length, each signal block comprising a first block section having a synchronization signal, and a second block section having a number
10 of channel bytes; and

writing means for writing the channel signal in the tracks on the record carrier,

wherein the information signal is in a form of an MPEG information signal in accordance with an MPEG format, the MPEG
15 information signal comprising subsequent transport packages having a predetermined fixed length,

and wherein:

the channel encoding means stores information included in
x transport packets of the MPEG information signal in the second
20 block sections of a first group of y first signal blocks of said signal blocks of the channel signal so as to enable a normal play mode using video information stored in said first group of y first signal blocks during a normal play reproduction mode; and

the channel encoding means further receives a trick mode
25 video signal and stores said trick mode video signal in second
block sections of a second group of z second signal blocks of said
signal blocks of the channel signal so as to enable a trick play
mode using the video information stored in said second signal
blocks,

30 wherein the second block sections of at least one signal
block in each first and second group of first and second signal
blocks, respectively, comprise a third block section for storing
identification information indicating whether the group comprises
the first signal blocks or second signal blocks,

35 and wherein x , y and z are integer constants in which $x \geq 1$,
 $y \geq 1$ and $z \geq 1$.

23. (Previously Presented) The recording arrangement as claimed in
claim 22, wherein the second block sections of the signal blocks
comprise a third block section for storing sequence number
information relating to a sequence number of the signal block.

24. (Previously Presented) The recording arrangement as claimed in
claim 22, wherein the second block sections of all signal blocks in
each first and second group of first and second signal blocks
respectively comprise a third block section for storing
5 identification information indicating whether the group comprises
first signal blocks or second signal blocks.

25. (Previously Presented) The recording arrangement as claimed in claim 24, wherein the second block sections of a group of y signal blocks each comprise a third block section for storing sequence number information relating to a transport packet sequence number corresponding to the transport packet of which information is stored in said signal block.

26. (Previously Presented) The recording arrangement as claimed in claim 22, wherein the recording arrangement further comprises:

detection means for detecting the moment of receipt of the transport packets, and for generating timing information for each transport packet received,

and wherein the second block sections of at least those signal blocks in a group of y signal blocks that comprise the start portion of a transport packet comprise a third block section for storing the timing information for said transport packet having its start portion stored in the second block section of the signal block.

27. (Previously Presented) The recording arrangement as claimed in claim 26, wherein the second block sections of a group of y signal blocks each comprise a third block section for storing the timing information corresponding to the transport packet which has information stored in the second block section of said signal block.

28. (Previously Presented) The recording arrangement as claimed in claim 22, wherein $y > x$.

29. (Previously Presented) A computer-readable medium comprising a record carrier having an information signal recorded on it in tracks on said record carrier, the signal recorded in the tracks being in a form of a channel encoded information signal, the channel encoded information signal comprising subsequent signal blocks having a predetermined fixed length, each signal block comprising a first block section having a synchronization signal, and a second block section having a number of channel bytes,

wherein the information signal is an MPEG information signal in accordance with an MPEG format, the MPEG information signal comprising subsequent transport packets having a predetermined fixed length, information included in x transport packets of the MPEG information signal being included in the second block sections of a first group of y first signal blocks of the channel encoded information signal, so as to enable a normal play mode using the video information stored in said first group of y first signal blocks during a normal play reproduction mode,

wherein the information signal comprises a second group of z second signal blocks in which a trick mode video signal is stored so as to enable a trick play mode using the video information stored in said second group of z second signal blocks,

and wherein indication information, indicating whether a group comprises first signal blocks or second signal blocks, is

25 stored in the third block sections of at least one signal block of
the first and second groups and wherein x , y and z are integer
constants in which $x \geq 1$, $y \geq 1$ and $z \geq 1$.

30. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium as claimed
in claim 29, wherein sequence number information relating to the
sequence number of the signal blocks is stored in the third block
sections of the signal blocks.

31. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium as claimed
in claim 29, wherein the third block section of the second block
sections of at least those signal blocks in a group of y first
signal blocks that comprises the start portion of a transport
5 packet, comprise information relating to a transport packet
sequence number corresponding to the transport packet having its
start portion stored in the second block section of the signal
block.

32. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium as claimed
in claim 29, wherein the third block section of the second block
sections of at least those signal blocks in a group of y first
signal blocks that comprises the start portion of a transport
5 packet, comprise timing information for said transport packet
having its start portion stored in the second block section of the
signal block.

33. (Previously Presented) A reproducing arrangement for reproducing an information signal that has been recorded in the form of a channel signal in tracks on a record carrier, the reproducing arrangement comprising:

5 reading means for reading the channel signal from a track on the record carrier, the channel signal comprising subsequent signal blocks having a predetermined fixed length, each signal block comprising a first block section having a synchronization signal and a second block section having a number of channel bytes;

10 channel decoding means for channel decoding the channel signal into the information signal; and

 an output terminal for applying the information signal, wherein the reproducing arrangement is adapted to reproduce an MPEG information signal in accordance with an MPEG
15 format from the record carrier, the MPEG information signal comprising subsequent transport packets having a predetermined fixed length,

 wherein information contained in x transport packets of the MPEG information signal is stored in the second block sections
20 of a first group of y first signal blocks of the channel signal enabling a normal play mode using the video information stored in said first group of y first signal blocks during a normal play reproduction mode, a trick mode video signal being stored in a second group of z second block sections of second signal blocks of
25 said signal blocks of the channel signal enabling a trick play mode using the video information stored in said second group of second

signal blocks ,where x , y and z are integer constants in which $x \geq 1$, $y \geq 1$ and $z \geq 1$,

wherein the second block sections of at least one first and second signal block in the first and second group each comprise a third block section for storing indication information indicating whether the group comprises first signal blocks or second signal blocks,

and wherein the reproducing arrangement further comprises:

first retrieving means for retrieving in said normal play mode, the video information of the x transport packets of the MPEG information signal from the first group of y first signal blocks, and for retrieving, in said trick play mode, the trick mode video signal from the second group of z second signal blocks, in response to a first or a second control signal, and

second retrieving means for retrieving the indication information indicating whether the group comprises first signal blocks or second signal blocks from the third block sections of the at least one signal block in the first and second groups, respectively, the second retrieving means generating said first and second control signals in response thereto.

34. (Previously Presented) The reproducing arrangement as claimed in claim 33,

wherein the second block sections of the signal blocks comprise a third block section for storing sequence number information relating to the sequence number of the signal block,

and wherein the second retrieving means retrieves the sequence number information from the third block sections of the signal blocks in said tracks.

35. (Previously Presented) The reproducing arrangement as claimed in claim 33,

wherein the second block sections of at least those signal blocks in a group of y signal blocks that comprises the start
5 portion of a transport packet, comprise a third block section for storing sequence number information relating to a transport packet sequence number corresponding to the transport packet having its start portion stored in the second block section of the signal block,

10 and wherein the second retrieving means retrieves the sequence number information relating to the transport packet sequence number from a third block section of a signal block in the group of y signal blocks.

36. (Previously Presented) The reproducing arrangement as claimed in claim 33,

wherein the second block sections of at least those signal blocks in a group of y signal blocks that comprises the start
5 portion of a transport packet, comprise a third block section for storing timing information for said transport packet having its start portion stored in the second block section of the signal block,

and wherein the second retrieving means retrieves the
10 timing information from a third block section of a signal block in
the group of y signal blocks.

37. (Previously Presented) The reproducing arrangement as claimed
in claim 33, wherein $y > x$.

38. (Previously Presented) A method for recording an information
signal in tracks on a recording carrier, said method comprising the
steps:

receiving the information signal;
5 channel encoding the information signal into a channel
signal, the channel signal comprising subsequent signal blocks
having a predetermined fixed length, each signal block comprising a
first block section having a synchronization signal and a second
block section having a number of channel bytes; and
10 writing the channel signal in the tracks on the record
carrier,

wherein the information signal is in the form of an MPEG
information signal in accordance with an MPEG format on the record
carrier, the MPEG information signal comprising subsequent
15 transport packets having a predetermined fixed length,
and wherein the channel encoding step comprises the sub-
steps:

storing information included in x transport packets of the
MPEG information signal in the second block sections of a first

20 group of y first signal blocks of said signal blocks of the channel
signal so as to enable a normal play mode using video information
stored in said first group of y first signal blocks during a normal
play reproduction mode;
receiving a trick mode video signal;
25 storing said trick mode video signal in second block
sections of a second group of z second signal blocks of said signal
locks of the channel signal so as to enable a trick play mode using
the video information stored in said second signal blocks; and
storing identification information in the second block
30 sections of at least one signal block in each first and second
group of first and second signal blocks, respectively, indicating
whether the group comprises the first signal blocks or second
signal blocks,
where x , y and z are integer constants in which $x \geq 1$, $y \geq 1$ and $z \geq 1$.

(ix) Evidence Appendix

There is no evidence which had been submitted under 37 C.F.R. 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132, or any other evidence entered by the Examiner and relied upon by Appellant in this Appeal.

(x) Related Proceedings Appendix

Since there were no proceedings identified in section (ii) herein, there are no decisions rendered by a court or the Board in any proceeding identified pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of 37 C.F.R. 41.37.